

RECORDS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEOTROPICAL CRANE-FLIES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA), XV

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AMHERST, MASSACHUSETTS

The preceding instalment under this general title was published in June, 1942 (JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 50: 135-146). The new species considered at this time are all from western and southern Ecuador (Provinces of Manabi and El Oro) where they were collected by Mr. David B. Laddey, to whom I express my deepest thanks for this appreciated co-operation in making known this rich fauna. The types of the novelties are preserved in my collection of Tipulidæ.

Genus *Limonia* Meigen

Limonia (*Rhipidia*) *dotalis* new species.

General coloration of mesonotum buffy yellow, the præsetum with a median brown stripe; antennæ (male) with eleven bipectinate flagellar segments; dorsal thoracic pleurites blackened; legs obscure yellow, the terminal tarsal segments darkened; wings grayish subhyaline, patterned with brown and cream-colored areas; male hypopygium with the rostral prolongation of the ventral dististyle long and slender, with a low pale flange along its outer margin; two short rostral spines near base of prolongation; a strong powerful seta on prolongation just basad of the rostral spines.

MALE.—Length about 5-6 mm.; wing 5.5-7.2 mm.; antenna about 2.5-3 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ (male) relatively long, with eleven bipectinate segments, all flagellar segments excepting the last bearing conspicuous branches; branches of first segment a trifle shorter than the segment itself; succeeding segments with branches that are longer than the segments, the longest, at about midlength of organ, about one-half longer than the entire segment; branches of penultimate segment slightly unequal, the longest about equal to the segment; terminal segment about one-third longer than the penultimate; antennæ dark brown, including scape, pedicel, all branches, and the stems of the more proximal segments, the intermediate and outer segments with the stems whitened; terminal segment conspicuously pale, only the tip darkened. Head dark brownish gray; eyes of male broadly holoptic, obliterating the anterior vertex.

Pronotum blackened dorsally. Mesonotal præsetum obscure buffy yellow,

with a conspicuous brown median stripe, the lateral stripes lacking; scutum yellow, each lobe with a restricted brown area; scutellum pale yellow; mediotergite dark brown, paler laterally. Pleura chiefly blackened, more intensely so dorsally, the upper edge of the darkened area clear-cut, passing across the base of halteres; ventral pleurites paler. Halteres with stem yellow, knob infuscated. Legs with coxæ and trochanters dusky; femora obscure yellow, their tips weakly darkened; tibiæ and tarsi obscure brownish yellow, the terminal tarsal segments darkened; posterior tarsi not differently colored from others. Wings with ground color grayish subhyaline, variegated by darker brown and cream-colored markings; the darker areas include a costal series of five, the last at stigma, the third at origin of *Rs*, the areas more extensive than the creamy interspaces; cord and outer end of cell *1st M*₂ narrowly seamed with brown; remainder of ground color variegated by cream-colored areas, especially before and beyond stigma, behind the costal interspaces in cell *R*, a marginal mark in cell *1st A*, and the axillary region of both anal cells; wing-tip more or less distinctly cream-colored; veins brown, yellow in the costal interspaces. Venation: *Sc*₁ ending about opposite three-fifths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; cell *1st M*₂ shorter than vein *M*₃ beyond it; *m-cu* at or before the fork of *M*, in cases to about one-fourth its own length.

Abdominal tergites brownish yellow medially, darkened laterally and on caudal borders; ground color of basal sternites more obscure yellow, patterned like the tergites; outer segments and hypopygium more uniformly darkened. Male hypopygium with the tergite small, transverse. Basistyle with the ventromesal lobe stout basally, narrowed on caudal angle into a lobe that bears a single powerful seta. Dorsal dististyle a nearly straight rod, the tip acute. Ventral dististyle relatively small, about as long as the dorsal style; rostral prolongation long and slender, pale yellow, its outer margin produced into a low pale flange; the two unusually short spines placed close together near base of prolongation; immediately basad of rostral spines with a very long, powerful bristle. Gonapophysis with mesal-apical lobe stout at apex with the lateral angle further produced into a small blackened point.

Holotype, ♂, Las Pinas, Morro Morro, El Oro, altitude 1,500 meters, July 14, 1941 (Laddey). Paratypes, 2 ♂♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 12-20, 1941 (Laddey).

The nearest ally of the present fly seems unquestionably to be *Limonia (Rhipidia) bruchiana* (Alexander), widely distributed in South America. This latter fly likewise has eleven branched flagellar segments, but with the branches longer than in the present species. It further differs in the coloration of the tarsi and in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, notably of the rostral prolongation of the basistyle, ventro-mesal lobe of basistyle, and the lobe of gonapophysis.

Genus *Polymera* Wiedemann***Polymera (Polymera) minutior* new species.**

Size small (wing, male, less than 4 mm.); general coloration of head and thorax uniformly dark brown; antennæ (male) more than one-half longer than body, black throughout; flagellar segments weakly binodose; legs black, the tarsi paling to dirty white; tibial spurs black, short and fimbriate; wings with a strong brownish gray tinge, unpatterned; *Sc* ending beyond the fork of *Rs*; R_{2+3+4} short, only about one-third R_{1+2} , the latter nearly as long as *Rs*; cell M_1 present; abdomen, including hypopygium, black.

MALE.—Length about 3 mm.; wing 3.6 mm.; antenna about 4.8 mm.

Rostrum brown; palpi black. Antennæ (male) relatively long, more than one-half longer than body; antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments binodose, the swellings becoming even fainter on outer segments. Head dark brown.

Pronotum and mesonotum uniformly dark brown, the posterior sclerites a very little brighter than the præscutum. Pleura brown. Halteres brownish black, the extreme base of stem obscure yellow. Legs with coxæ and trochanters brown; remainder of legs black, the tarsi passing into dirty brownish white; tibial spurs black, short and fimbriate. Wings with a strong brownish gray tinge, unpatterned; veins brown. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, Sc_1 ending beyond fork of *Rs*, Sc_2 at its tip; R_{2+3+4} short, a little more than one-half R_{2+3} and only about one-third R_{1+2} , the latter only a little shorter than *Rs*; cell M_1 present; cell M_3 deep, about as long as its petiole; *m-cu* just beyond fork of *M*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, black.

Holotype, ♂, Las Pinas, Morro Morro, El Oro, altitude 1,500 meters, July 20, 1941 (Laddey).

Polymera (Polymera) minutior is the smallest member of the typical subgenus *Polymera* so far described. It is closest to species such as *P. (P.) chiriquiensis* Alexander, of northern Panama, differing conspicuously in the size and in the coloration of the body, legs and wings.

Genus *Elephantomyia* Osten Sacken***Elephantomyia tigriventris* new species.**

General coloration of thorax light brown, the præscutum with a broad, conspicuous, dark brown, median stripe; a blackened girdle on thoracic pleura; halteres yellow; femora and tibiæ brown, the tips weakly darkened; wings subhyaline, stigma brown; Sc_1 ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*; *m-cu* at near one-third to one-fourth the length of cell; abdominal segments conspicuously banded black and yellow, the apices of the segments

broadly of the latter color to produce a tigrine appearance; male hypopygium with the outer dististyle terminating in a curved spine with numerous spinulæ grouped around the tip, including one major, more basal spine.

MALE.—Length, excluding rostrum, about 6 mm.; wing 5.3 mm.; rostrum about 5 mm.

Rostrum elongate, a little shorter than the body, light brown. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments elongate-cylindrical, with very long conspicuous verticils. Head dark brown; anterior vertex reduced to a narrow strip.

Mesonotal præscutum light brown, with a very broad and conspicuous dark brown median stripe; scutum pale brown; scutellum and mediotergite dark brown, the pleurotergite somewhat paler. Pleura chiefly light brown, with a conspicuous black area on mesepisternum forming a more or less distinct girdle. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxæ pale, the middle pair darker; trochanters yellow; femora and tibiæ brown, their tips weakly darkened; tarsi somewhat paler; tibial spurs lacking. Wings subhyaline, the base a little more yellowish; stigma long-oval, brown; veins brown, brighter in the basal portions. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite five-sixths the length of *Rs*, *Sc*₂ at its tip; branches of *Rs* generally parallel to one another, only slightly divergent at tips; cell 1st *M*₂ relatively short and broad, about equal in length to vein *M*₃ beyond it; *m-cu* at near one-third to one-fourth the length of cell; cell 2nd *A* of moderate width.

Abdomen brownish black, conspicuously banded with yellow, the latter including about the distal third or fourth of each segment; eighth segment and hypopygium uniformly darkened. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle terminating in a curved spine, with abundant smaller appressed spines and spinulæ back from this tip, the most basal of the series a powerful straight spine that is stronger than the apex itself. Inner dististyle broad basally, the distal third narrowed. Interbases appearing as broadly flattened blades, their tips narrowed. *Æ*deagus relatively short and simple, the tip only gently curved, not spiraliform as in many species of the genus.

Holotype, ♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 12, 1941 (Laddey).

Elephantomyia tigriventris is very distinct from all other species of the genus so far made known. The peculiar structure of the male hypopygium indicates an isolated type. Because of the lack of tibial spurs, I hesitate to assign the species to any particular subgenus so far recorded from the New World.

Genus *Teucholabis* Osten Sacken

Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *strumosa new species.

General coloration of mesonotum blackened, including a median shield on præscutum; pleura with a broad black dorsal stripe; halteres dull black;

legs with femora yellowish brown, the tips blackened; tibiæ dark brown, tarsi black; wings relatively narrow, strongly darkened, especially along the cord, with extensive paler areas before and beyond the cord; cell *1st M*₂ long and narrow, gently widened distally; male hypopygium with apical spine small and slender, nearly straight, terminating in a blackened apical point; inner dististyle bispinous, on outer margin with a strong tubercle bearing about five long setæ.

MALE.—Length about 5.5 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Rostrum relatively short, black throughout; palpi black. Antennæ black; flagellar segments oval, the more basal segments strongly constricted into very short apical necks; verticils exceeding the segments in length. Head brownish black, the central portion of vertex even darker.

Pronotum obscure yellow, slightly darkened laterally. Mesonotal præscutum with disk blackened, obliterating the posterior interspaces, the reddish yellow ground restricted to the broad humeral and lateral portions; scutal lobes extensively blackened, the median area obscure brownish yellow; scutellum black, the posterior border a little paler; mediotergite reddish yellow, more darkened on central portion. Pleura obscure yellow, with a conspicuous black dorso-longitudinal stripe extending from the cervical region across the dorsal pleurites to the abdomen, involving the dorsal pteropleurite and most of the pleurotergite. Halteres dull black. Legs with the coxæ yellow, the fore pair more darkened; trochanters brownish yellow; femora obscure yellowish brown, the tips broadly black, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiæ dark brown, their tips blackened; tarsi black. Wings relatively narrow; ground color strongly infuscated to blackened, still darker from the stigma backward across the anterior cord; poorly delimited pale areas before and beyond the cord; prearcular and costal fields similarly brightened; veins dark brown. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending about opposite mid-length of the long, very gently arcuated *Rs*, *Sc*₂ a short distance from its tip; *R*₁₊₂ and *R*₂ subequal; cell *1st M*₂ long and narrow, gently widened distally, a little shorter than vein *M*₃ beyond it; *m-cu* about one-third its length beyond the fork of *M*.

Abdominal tergites black; sternites weakly bicolored, the incisures darkened; hypopygium with the ninth segment obscure yellow; styli blackened. Sternal pocket of sixth segment relatively sparse, the setæ of either side widely separated. Male hypopygium with the apical spine of basistyle small and very slender, nearly straight, gradually narrowed to the acute blackened apical point; surface of spine with scattered setæ; mesal edge of basistyle with a conspicuous blackened flange that is provided with a few setæ, some of large size. Outer dististyle broken. Inner dististyle of distinctive shape, the usual two points appearing as very large and powerful spines separated by a broad U-shaped notch; outer margin of style with a strong blackened tubercle provided with about five very long and strong setæ.

Holotype, ♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 20, 1941 (Laddey).

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *strumosa* is very different from the other numerous regional species of the genus. It is apparently closest to *T. (T.) anthracina* Alexander, but the resemblance is not particularly close.

***Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *rhabdophora* new species.**

Size small (wing, male, 4.5 mm. or less); general coloration of mesonotum reddish brown; pleura obscure yellow, variegated with brownish black; halteres dusky, the tips of knobs a little brightened; femora obscure yellow, their tips blackened; wings with a conspicuous brown tinge, the oval stigma darker brown; male hypopygium with the inner dististyle profoundly bifid, the outer arm a very long slender rod; ædeagus flattened, each lateral angle produced into arms that turn mesad and touch at the midline.

MALE.—Length about 4.5–5 mm.; wing 4–4.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout; flagellar segments oval, with conspicuous verticils. Head dark brownish gray.

Pronotum yellow above, darkened laterally. Pretergites yellow. Mesonotal præscutum almost uniform reddish brown, the humeral and lateral portions yellow; scutum almost uniform reddish brown; scutellum obscure yellow, parascutella darker; postnotum reddish brown, the posterior portion darker. Pleura obscure yellow, variegated with brownish black, including major areas on anepisternum, dorsal pteropleurite and pleurotergite, and again on the ventral sternopleurite, the latter area further involving the fore coxæ; pleura, coxæ and trochanters with long conspicuous black setæ. Halteres dusky, the apices of knobs a little brightened. Legs with fore coxæ darkened, remaining coxæ and trochanters yellow; femora obscure yellow, the tips blackened, the amount subequal on all legs; tibiæ yellowish brown; tarsi black. Wings with a faint but conspicuous brown tinge, the oval stigma darker brown; veins brown. Costal fringe (male) relatively long and dense. Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite midlength of R_s , Sc_2 a short distance from its tip; branches of R_s divergent at outer ends, R_5 decurved to wing-tip; $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond fork of M .

Abdomen dark brown, including the hypopygium, the eighth and ninth segments more yellowish. Sternal pockets (male) very poorly developed. Male hypopygium with rod of basistyle subapical in position, narrowed to an acute blackened spine, the surface of rod with numerous spinulæ; mesal flange of basistyle conspicuous, provided with conspicuous teeth. Outer dististyle subequal in size to the spine of basistyle, stout, straight and simple, provided with long coarse setæ. Inner dististyle with its outer arm a very long slender rod that terminates in a spearlike head tipped with an acute blackened spine, the outer margin of arm with four or five scattered setæ; inner arm a flattened cultriform blade, the acute tip decurved. Ædeagus broadly flattened, at apex with either outer angle produced caudad and mesad into a long arm that touches its mate of opposite side, enclosing a broadly oval notch.

Holotype, ♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 21, 1941 (Laddey). Paratotype, ♂, with type; paratype, ♂, Playones, Palmar, altitude 150 meters, May 15, 1941 (Laddey).

Superficially, *Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *rhabdophora* resembles species such as *T. (T.) jocosa* Alexander but is entirely different from all described species. The deeply branched inner dististyle of the male hypopygium suggests a relationship with *T. (T.) inepta* Alexander and *T. (T.) idiophallus* Alexander but these latter have the ædeagus again of a structure entirely distinct from any other species described to this date and must be placed in a group of forms distinct from the present fly.

Genus *Gnophomyia* Osten Sacken

Gnophomyia (*Gnophomyia*) *dictena* new species.

General coloration black, the anterior pretergites of thorax variegated by a small yellow spot; antennæ, halteres and legs uniformly black; antennæ (male) relatively long for a member of the genus; wings with a blackish tinge, with a broad darker crossband at the level of cord; vein *Cu* less distinctly seamed with darker; *m-cu* at or before midlength of cell *1st M*₂; male hypopygium with caudal border of ninth tergite gently concave, on either side of midline with a compact group of more than twenty-five spinous setæ.

MALE.—Length about 4.5–5 mm.; wing 4.3–5 mm.; antenna about 2.2–2.3 mm.

FEMALE.—Length about 5.5–7 mm.; wing 5.5–6.5 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ black throughout, relatively elongate, especially in male; flagellar segments elongate-fusiform, with long conspicuous verticils, the longest unilaterally distributed. Head black; anterior vertex broad; a slightly developed vertical tubercle.

Thorax uniformly black excepting the very restricted anterior lateral pretergites that appear as oval yellow spots; ventral pleurites more or less pruinose. Halteres and legs uniformly black. Wings with a blackish tinge, with a broad darker crossband at level of cord, extending backward to level of vein *Cu*, the elongate stigma still darker in color; a more restricted blackened wash along vein *Cu*, chiefly in cell *M*; veins black. Venation: *Rs* short and nearly straight, in alignment with *R*₂ or virtually so, the basal section of the latter thus obliterated; *R*₂₊₃₊₄ moderately arcuated; cell *1st M*₂ long and narrow, with *m-cu* at or before midlength.

Abdomen black throughout in male, in female the cerci beyond the basal third usually horn-yellow, in cases uniformly black. Cerci long and conspicuous, appearing as compressed blades, their tips subacute; hypovalvæ very short, entirely black. Male hypopygium with the ninth tergite relatively long but the breadth still greater than the length; caudal margin

gently concave, on either side of the median line with a compact group of more than twenty-five strong spinous setæ. Basistyle with mesal face near base provided with a few strong black setæ, in addition to longer, more delicate ones, these strong setæ fewer and weaker than in *coxitalis*. Outer dististyle a simple, gently curved blade, gradually narrowed to the acute spinous tip, the inner edge slightly blackened and roughened, especially at near midlength. Inner dististyle nearly parallel-sided, the outer end truncate and slightly produced on outer face, the style provided with numerous very long, delicate, erect setæ.

Holotype, ♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 19, 1941 (Laddey). Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotypes, numerous ♂ ♀, May 14–20, 1941 (Laddey).

From other related regional species of the subgenus, as *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *coxitalis* Alexander, *G. (G.) kerteszi* Alexander, *G. (G.) mæstitia* Alexander, and *G. (G.) pallidapex* Alexander, the present fly differs conspicuously in the structure of the male hypopygium, most evidently of the ninth tergite and its armature.

***Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *vitripennis* new species.**

General coloration of notum black, subnitidous, the pleura more pruinose, variegated with obscure yellow on and near the meral region; antennæ, halteres and legs black; wings vitreous hyaline with conspicuous black veins; R_{2+3+4} only feebly elevated, not arched or subperpendicular as in *arcuata* and allies; ovipositor with cerci elongate, pale basally, the tips darkened.

FEMALE.—Length about 6 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.; ovipositor alone about 1 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antennæ relatively elongate, black throughout; flagellar segments long-oval, the outer ones somewhat shorter; longest verticils slightly exceeding the segments in length. Head black, relatively broad; anterior vertex raised into a low tubercle.

Thoracic notum black, the surface subnitidous, the anterior pretergites restrictedly brightened. Pleura black, conspicuously pruinose, especially on ventral sclerites; meral region more yellow. Halteres black throughout. Legs uniformly black, including coxæ and trochanters. Wings vitreous hyaline, the linear stigma restrictedly darkened; veins black. Venation: Sc_1 ending just beyond level of fork of R_{2+3+4} ; Rs oblique; R_{2+3+4} only feebly elevated, not arched as in *arcuata* and allies, in longitudinal alignment with R_{2+3} , which is about three-fourths as long; R_2 relatively faint but distinct, about two-thirds as long as R_{2+3} ; cell 1st M_2 long and narrow, nearly parallel-sided, a trifle shorter than vein M_4 beyond it; $m-cu$ about two-thirds its length beyond the fork of M .

Abdomen black; genital shield and distal halves of cerci blackened, the

basal portions of cerci conspicuously whitened; cerci elongate, the length about five times the greatest width, the surface provided with long coarse setæ that occur to the narrowly obtuse tips; hypovalvæ very reduced.

Holotype, ♀, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 19, 1941 (Laddey).

In the vitreous nature of the wings, the present fly resembles *Gnophomyia* (*Gnophomyia*) *arcuata* Alexander and allies, such as *G. (G.) diazi* Alexander. It differs conspicuously in the venation, as the unarched R_{2+3+4} and elongate cell *1st M*₂. The bi-colored cerci present a peculiar appearance.

Genus *Neognophomyia* Alexander

Neognophomyia consociata new species.

Allied to *pervicax*; general coloration reddish brown, the pleura and pleurotergite patterned with black; femora yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously dark brown; wings subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with pale brown, including a seam at cord and an extensive wash in basal third of cell *M*; abdomen with intermediate tergites darkened, the others extensively pale; male hypopygium with the tergal spines black and very conspicuous; ædeagus subtended on either side by narrow, gently incurved apophyses, their tips darkened and obtuse.

MALE.—Length about 5 mm.; wing 4.7 mm.

Rostrum yellowish brown; palpi pale brown. Antennæ relatively long, dark brown, the basal segments slightly more reddish brown; flagellar segments long-oval with long conspicuous verticils. Head light brown; anterior vertex relatively narrow.

Pronotum and mesonotum almost uniform reddish brown, the scutal lobes a trifle darkened, the mediotergite darker behind, the pleurotergite chiefly blackened. Pleura reddish brown, the propleura and anepisternum extensively blackened. Halteres with stem yellow, knob a trifle more infuscated. Legs with coxæ and trochanters reddish brown; femora yellow, the tips narrowly but conspicuously dark brown; tibiæ and basitarsi obscure yellow; outer tarsal segments black; legs with an abundant pale pubescence. Wings relatively narrow, subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with pale brown, including a conspicuous seam extending from the stigma over the anterior cord, becoming obsolete at *r-m*; a conspicuous darkened cloud on basal third of cell *M*; outer end of cell *1st M*₂ very narrowly seamed with brown; veins pale brown, darker brown in the patterned areas, more yellowish in the costal and preareolar fields. Venation: R_2 just before midlength of petiole of cell R_3 ; *m-cu* at near one-third the length of cell *1st M*₂.

Abdomen with basal tergites pale medially, extensively blackened on sides; succeeding segments pale; tergites four to six, inclusive, conspicuously dark-

ened; segments seven to nine again conspicuously pale; remainder of hypopygium dark; sternites yellow. Male hypopygium with the so-called tergal spines very conspicuous, elongate, heavily blackened, narrowed to the acute tips. Outer dististyle large, its beak relatively slender and blackened, the outer margin with a longitudinal row of about six long setæ; nearer base of style with a conspicuous blackened flange provided with a few coarse setæ. Inner dististyle smaller and even more slender than the outer style, the outer margin and apex with about four long powerful pale setæ. *Ædeagus* subtended by unusually narrow, gently incurved apophyses, their tips darkened and obtuse.

Holotype, ♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 20, 1941 (Laddey).

The most similar described species is *Neognophomyia pervicax* (Alexander), of Peru, which differs conspicuously in the pattern of the body, wings and legs, and in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, especially of the phallosome. The exact homologies of the so-called tergal spines are still uncertain.

Genus *Cryptolabis* Osten Sacken

Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) recurvata new species.

Mesonotal præscutum whitish pruinose, with four poorly indicated more reddish brown stripes; antennal flagellum yellow; thoracic pleura with a conspicuous dorsolongitudinal black stripe; scutal lobes with a blackened spot on either side of midline of body; femora yellow, the tips undarkened; wings whitish subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with brown, especially along cord and in axillary region; *Rs* relatively short, oblique; veins *R*₂ and *R*₂₊₃ in oblique alignment, unusually bent backwards; macrotrichia of cells unusually sparse, restricted to series down the centers of the outer two-thirds of the cells.

FEMALE.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum and palpi pale brown. Antennæ with the scape and elongate pedicel brown; flagellum abruptly yellow; flagellar segments oval, the outer segments more elongate; verticils long and conspicuous. Head pale brown.

Mesonotum with the ground color whitish pruinose, the præscutum with four poorly indicated, more reddish brown stripes; scutum testaceous medially, the outer portions of lobes weakly darkened; mesal portions of scutal lobes with a conspicuous blackened spot on either side of midline; scutellum infuscated, obscure yellow medially; postnotum darkened, plumbeous. Pleura yellow with a conspicuous black dorsolongitudinal stripe. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with coxæ and trochanters testaceous yellow; femora yellow; tibiæ and basitarsi yellow, the tips narrowly infuscated; remainder of tarsi light brown. Wings whitish subhyaline, restrictedly patterned with brown, the most conspicuous area being a seam along the cord that darkens

the veins; areculus and axillary portion of cell *2nd A* weakly darkened; veins pale, blackened in clouded portions of cord. Macrotrichia of cells beyond cord relatively sparse, confined to the outer three-fifths of cells and occurring as longitudinal rows in the centers of the cells, not adjacent to the veins. Venation: *R*_s relatively short, oblique; *R*₂ and *R*₂₊₃ in oblique alignment and unusually bent backward, their caudal ends lying more distally than the cephalic ends; basal section of *R*_s short; *m-cu* beyond midlength of *M*₃₊₄.

Abdomen blackened, probably discolored by eggs within body; ovipositor more obscure yellow.

Holotype, ♀, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, April 17, 1941 (Laddey).

Cryptolabis (Cryptolabis) recurvata is closest to *C. (C.) diversipes* Alexander and *C. (C.) luteicosta* Alexander, of Central America, differing especially in the coloration of the body and wings, the sparse macrotrichia of the wings, and in the details of venation.

Genus *Molophilus* Curtis

***Molophilus (Molophilus) platyphallus* new species.**

Belongs to the *plagiatus* group; size small (wing, male, under 4 mm.); general coloration brownish gray; male hypopygium with the outer lobe of outer dististyle with apex conspicuously toothed; basal dististyle a stout flattened rod, at apex abruptly narrowed into a strong spine, the tip and mesal face of rod with a dense fringe of long brownish yellow setæ; aedeagus strongly sinuous, unusually broad and flattened.

MALE.—Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.8 mm.; antenna about 1 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennæ (male) of moderate length, black throughout; flagellar segments long-cylindrical with truncated ends, the segments clothed with a short dense pale pubescence; segments with sparse, very elongate verticils, longest on the subbasal segments where they exceed twice the total length of the segment. Head dark brownish gray.

Thorax dark brownish gray, the pretergites scarcely brightened. Halteres weakly darkened. Legs with the coxæ brownish testaceous; trochanters obscure yellow; remainder of legs pale brown, the femoral bases narrowly more brightened; tarsi passing into brownish black; fore tibiæ with a swollen subbasal annulus, well-indicated and slightly darker in color. Wings with a weak brown tinge, the prearcular and costal fields clear yellow; veins brown, those in the brightened portions somewhat lighter in color; macrotrichia brown. Venation: *R*₂ very faint to scarcely indicated; petiole of cell *M*₃ about twice *m-cu*; vein *2nd A* sinuous, ending about opposite midlength of *m-cu*.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium with the beak of ventral lobe of basistyle unusually slender, gently decurved. Outer dististyle with the two lobes very dissimilar, the inner spine slender, black-

ened; outer lobe flattened, its apex microscopically toothed. Basal dististyle a stout flattened rod, at apex abruptly narrowed into a long straight spine that is fully one-third as long as the basal portion, this possibly composed of fasciculate bristles agglomerated into a spine; apex and mesal portion of base with a dense fringe of long brownish yellow setæ; at near midlength of style on mesal face with a few strong spinous points interspersed with the setæ; outer face of style with scattered microscopic appressed denticles and a few setigerous punctures. Ædeagus unusually broad, compressed-flattened, strongly sinuous. Phallosomic plate with strongly revolute margins, forming an open cylinder.

Holotype, ♂, Palmar, Manabi, altitude 200 meters, May 12, 1941 (Laddey).

The only other species with the basal dististyle of the male hypopygium at all similar is *Molophilus (Molophilus) grus* Alexander, which has this structure somewhat similar yet differing in all details, such as the abundant hair-fringe. It further differs in the other details of the male hypopygium, as the outer dististyle and ædeagus, and in the much greater size.